



Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

✎ EDICT OF GOVERNMENT ✎

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ET ISO 19219 (2012) (English): Animal
and vegetable fats and oils --
Determination of visible foots in crude
fats and oils

ISO INSIDE



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**ETHIOPIAN
STANDARD**

ES ISO 19219:2012

First edition

**Animal and vegetable fats and oils-
Determination of visible foots in crude fats
and oils**

(Identical with ISO 19219:2002)

ICS: 67.200.10

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Foreword

This Ethiopian Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Technical Committee for Animal and vegetables fats and oils (TC 23) and published by the Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA).

The standard is identical with ISO 19219:2002, Animal and vegetable fats and oils -Determination of visible foots in crude fats and oils, published by International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

For the purpose of this Ethiopian Standard, the adopted text shall be modified as follows.

- The phrase “International Standard” shall be read as “Ethiopian Standard”; and
- A full stop (.) shall substitute comma (,) as decimal marker.

Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of visible foots in crude fats and oils

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination in crude fats or oils of visible matter which can be separated by gravity.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 661:1989, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Preparation of test sample*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following term and definition applies.

3.1

visible foots

insoluble matter in fats and oils, together with occluded oil, which settles out from oil or fat within 96 h at the temperature specified in this International Standard

NOTE 1 “Foots” is a term that was originally used to describe those impurities that precipitate from raw linseed oil during storage and subsequently settle to the bottom (foot) of a storage tank.

NOTE 2 Visible foots are quantified by storage of a sample of the homogenized fat or oil for a period of 96 h at 20 °C or 10 °C above the melting point, whichever is the higher.

4 Principle

A homogenized test portion of crude fat or oil is allowed to stand at a controlled temperature for a period of 96 h. The volume of separated material, called “visible foots”, is read off from the graduated vessel.

5 Apparatus

Usual laboratory equipment and, in particular, the following.

5.1 Sediment tube, pear-shaped, used when the sediment is $\leq 1,5$ ml per 100 ml.

See Figure 1.

5.2 Sediment tube, cone-shaped, used when the sediment is $> 1,5$ ml per 100 ml.

See Figure 2.

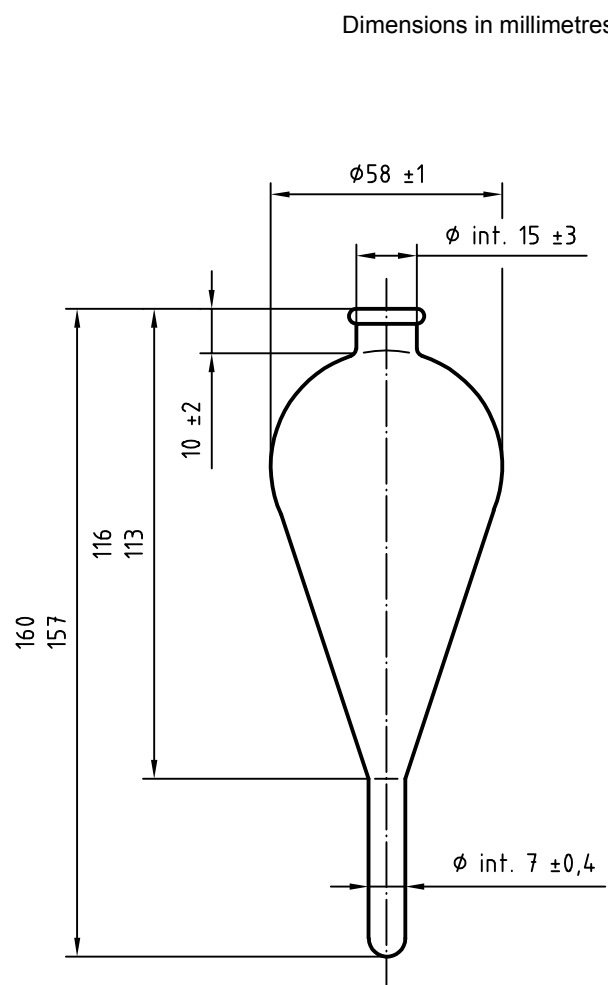


Figure 1 — Pear-shaped sediment tube

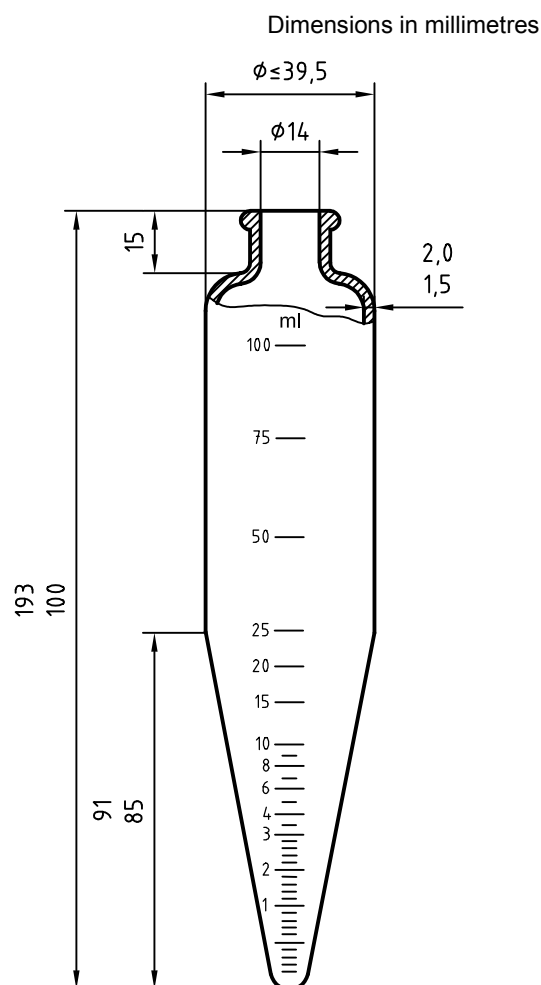


Figure 2 — Cone-shaped sediment tube

6 Sampling

Sampling is not part of the method specified in this International Standard. A recommended sampling method is given in ISO 5555.

It is important that the laboratory receive a sample which is truly representative and has not been damaged or changed during transportation, sampling or storage.

Samples shall be stored in glass or polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles.

7 Preparation of test sample

Warm the fat or oil until it is fully liquid and mix (i.e. shaking the sample by hand) until any sediment from the bottom of the sample is redispersed in the fat or oil to ensure a sufficient homogeneous and representative sample. See ISO 661.

8 Procedure

8.1 Number of determinations

Carry out the test in duplicate.

8.2 Preparation of test portion

Cool the prepared test sample (clause 7), with constant stirring, until the temperature is 20 °C or 10 °C above the melting point, whichever is the higher.

8.3 Determination

Fill the sediment tube (5.1 or 5.2) to the 100 ml graduation mark, as quickly as possible, with the homogeneous fat or oil at the temperature of measurement. Allow it to stand in a vertical position for 96 h at 20 °C or 10 °C above the slip melting point, whichever is the higher. During the period of the test, the tube should remain undisturbed. Read the volume of the “foots” at the bottom of the tube after 96 h, to the nearest 0,1 ml.

9 Expression of results

Report the value of visible foots as a percentage by volume, at T °C. (where T °C is the temperature at which the test was carried out). State which sediment tube was used (5.1 or 5.2).

Calculate the mean of the results of the two tubes and report the results to the nearest

0,1 ml per 100 ml	for results < 1 ml per 100 ml,
0,5 ml per 100 ml	for results from 1 ml to 3 ml per 100 ml,
1,0 ml per 100 ml	for results > 3 ml per 100 ml.

10 Precision

10.1 Interlaboratory tests

Details of international interlaboratory tests on the precision of the method are summarized in annex A. The values derived from this test may not be applicable to concentration ranges and matrices other than those given.

10.2 Repeatability

The absolute difference between two independent single test results, obtained using the same method on identical test material in the same laboratory by the same operator using the same equipment within a short interval of time, will in not more than 5 % of cases be greater than:

level of foots found (ml per 100 ml)	< 1	1 to 3	> 3
repeatability limit, r	0,1	0,3 to 0,5	1,0

10.3 Reproducibility

The absolute difference between two single test results, obtained using the same method on identical test material in different laboratories with different operators using different equipment, will in not more than 5 % of cases be greater than:

level of foots found (ml per 100 ml)	< 1	1 to 3	> 3
reproducibility limit, <i>R</i>	1,0	3,0	5,0

11 Test report

The test report shall specify:

- all information necessary for the complete identification of the sample;
- the sampling method used, if known;
- the test method used, with reference to this International Standard;
- all operating details not specified in this International Standard, or regarded as optional, together with details of any incidents which may have influenced the test result(s);
- the test results(s) obtained or, if the repeatability has been checked, the final quoted result obtained.

Annex A (informative)

Interlaboratory tests

A.1 Results of interlaboratory tests

Tables A.1 and A.2 give the precision data for tests carried out in 1996 and 1997/1998.

Table A.1 — Visible foots (1996 study)

	Sample No.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of participating laboratories	12	13	12	13	13	13
No. of acceptable results	11	10	9	12	12	10
Mean value	1,39	2,49	0,42	3,96	5,72	6,73
Repeatability standard deviation, s_r	0,18	0,08	0,03	0,18	0,14	0,23
Coefficient of variation of repeatability, %	12,64	3,24	6,22	4,52	2,50	3,47
Repeatability limit, r	0,49	0,23	0,07	0,50	0,40	0,65
Reproducibility standard deviation, s_R	1,10	0,48	0,62	1,15	1,05	0,85
Coefficient of variation of reproducibility, %	79,4	19,3	146	29,0	18,4	12,7
Reproducibility limit, R	3,09	1,34	1,73	3,21	2,95	2,39

Table A.2 — Visible foots (1997/98 study)

	Sample No.			
	1	2	3	4
No. of participating laboratories	9	9	9	9
No. of acceptable results	8	9	9	9
Mean value	0,07	2,46	2,41	4,76
Repeatability standard deviation, s_r	0	0,07	0,02	0,26
Coefficient of variation of repeatability, %	0	3,04	0,98	5,53
Repeatability limit, r	0	0,21	0,07	0,74
Reproducibility standard deviation, s_R	0,05	0,90	0,90	1,90
Coefficient of variation of reproducibility, %	66,6	36,5	37,5	40,3
Reproducibility limit, R	0,30	2,51	2,53	5,38

A.2 Regression analysis for ISO 19219 and ISO 15301 methods

A comparison was made of the results found using the method given in ISO 15301 and the present method. Using the analysis results obtained from both collaborative ring tests, the relationship between the two methods is shown in the following equation (with a correlation coefficient of 0,96):

$$V = 2,5C - 0,5$$

where

V is the the volume of foots found with the ISO 19219 method (96 h test);

C is the the volume of sediment/foots found with the ISO 15301 method (centrifuge test).

This indicates that the centrifuge method may be considered as a good alternative to the visible foots method, where a rapid control method is required for levels of sediment > 0,5 ml per 100 mg.

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 5555, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Sampling*
- [2] ISO 5725-1:1994, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 1: General principles and definitions*
- [3] ISO 5725-2:1994, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method*
- [4] ISO 15301:2001, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of sediment in crude fats and oils — Centrifuge method*



Organization and Objectives

The Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA) is the national standards body of Ethiopia established in 2010 based on regulation No. 193/2010. ESA is established due to the restructuring of Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia (QSAE) which was established in 1970.

ESA's objectives are:-

- ❖ Develop Ethiopian standards and establish a system that enable to check weather goods and services are in compliance with the required standards,
- ❖ Facilitate the country's technology transfer through the use of standards,
- ❖ Develop national standards for local products and services so as to make them competitive in the international market.

Ethiopian Standards

The Ethiopian Standards are developed by national technical committees which are composed of different stakeholders consisting of educational Institutions, research institutes, government organizations, certification, inspection, and testing organizations, regulatory bodies, consumer association etc. The requirements and/or recommendations contained in Ethiopian Standards are consensus based that reflects the interest of the TC representatives and also of comments received from the public and other sources. Ethiopian Standards are approved by the National Standardization Council and are kept under continuous review after publication and updated regularly to take account of latest scientific and technological changes.

Orders for all Ethiopian Standards, International Standard and ASTM standards, including electronic versions, should be addressed to the Documentation and Publication Team at the Head office and Branch (Liaisons) offices. A catalogue of Ethiopian Standards is also available freely and can be accessed in from our website.

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International Involvement

ESA, representing Ethiopia, is a member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and Codex Alimentarius Commission (CODEX). It also maintains close working relations with the international Electro-technical Commission (IEC) and American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). It is a founding member of the African Regional Organization for standardization (ARSO).

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